

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

In the Office Action mailed October 2, 2008, claims 1-7 were rejected. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed said Office Action including the Examiner's remarks. Claims 1-16 are now pending in the application. Claims 1-4 and 6-7 have been amended. Claim 5 is deleted. Claims 8-16 are added as new. Support for the foregoing amendments can be found throughout the specification, drawings, and claims as originally filed. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein

**CLAIM REJECTION – 35 U.S.C. § 102**

**Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Ewert et al. (US 7054, 620). The rejection is respectfully traversed.**

Claim 1 calls for “a second Gateway Mobile Location Center receiving a location information request sent from a first Gateway Mobile Location Center, the location information request containing a processing indication and type of the processing indication being used for indicating synchronous processing or asynchronous processing”. That is, Claim 1 recites an interaction for providing location information between two kinds of Gateway Mobile Location Centers, wherein a first Gateway Mobile Location Center initiating the location information request provides a processing indication to a second Gateway Mobile Location Center, instructing the second Gateway Mobile Location Center what kind of processing, i.e., whether synchronous processing or asynchronous processing, should be implemented during the interaction.

Applicant respectfully submits that Ewert fails to teach or suggest the above limitations. Ewert at best appears to show the following procedure:

client C1 sends a Location Service request message demanding that the trigger location change event is change of routing area (See column 6, lines 25-29);

the gateway mobile location centre GMLC transforms the Location Service request message into a Provide Subscriber Location message demanding that the trigger location change event is change of routing area (See column 6, lines 44-49);

the mobile services switching centre MSC transforms the Provide Subscriber Location message into a location report control message that comprises an identification of the trigger location change event (See column 6, lines 62-66); and

the radio network controller RNC monitors the user whether it changes the service area or not, and when the RNC detects a change of service area of the user, it sends a location report message comprising an identification of the new service area in which the user is currently located to the MSC (See column 7, lines 6-12).

It is clearly shown in Ewert, especially in the above procedure, that the trigger location change event is used for initiating the provision of the location information to the location requester (e.g. client C1). That is, after the location information is requested, the RNC will not provide the location information to client C1 through the MSC and the GMLC until the occurrence of the event. In other words, the trigger location change event is a condition for controlling when to determine the location of the user and provide deferred location information. When the condition is satisfied, i.e., the user has changed the service area, the RNC initiates to determine the location of the user.

That is, the trigger location change event has not the function of instructing what kind of processing the receiver of the location information request (e.g., the RNC) should be implemented on determining the location of the user, not to saying the RNC will decide to

implement synchronous processing or asynchronous processing according to the instruction of the trigger location change event.

Moreover, Ewert does not provide an interaction for providing location information between two kinds of Gateway Mobile Location Centers.

In view of the above, Applicant submits that claim 1 defines over Ewert cited by the Examiner.

**Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Burroughs et al. (US 2006/0258369). These rejections are respectfully traversed.**

Burroughs was filed to the USPTO on Mar. 15, 2006, and the earliest application relating to Burroughs is filed on Feb. 4, 2005. While the present application was filed in the US as a 371 application of PCT/CN2004/000737, and the international filing date of PCT/CN2004/000737 is July 2, 2004, which is either before the filing date of Burroughs or before the filing date of the earliest application relating to Burroughs.

In view of the above, Applicant submits that Burroughs can not be used as a 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) reference against the present application.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-7 define over the art cited by the Examiner.

#### **NEW CLAIMS**

Claims 8, 13, 15 are independent claims newly added and are considered as defining over the art cited by the Examiner.

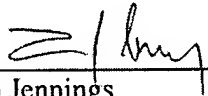
**CONCLUSION**

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of the amendments is respectfully requested.

In the event this paper is not timely filed, Applicant petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Please charge any fee deficiencies or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-2036 with reference to Attorney Docket No. 56815.00900.

Respectfully submitted,

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